CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1953. Things at Shanghai remain in statu que. The im-crialists have made, and continue to make, many unsuccessful attempts to retake the city; and at this mo-

ment they are cannonading the portion near the north gate. The insurgents are in fine spirits, and are daily expecting aid from some unnamed quarter. Rumer reports, and it is generally believed here, that Taiping-Wang has dispatched from Nanking and Chin-Keang a large body of troops for the relief of Shanghai. This rumor is strongly attested by two facts. First: The rumor is strongly attested by two facts. First: The gates of Soc-chow have been closed, and the officers gates of Soc-clow have been closed, and agree arranging for the defense of the city. Secondly:

A portion of the troops before Shanghai have been called away to intercept an enemy in the same quarter;
but Shanghai and all the avenues to the interior are so closely besieged that it is impossible to know what is transpiring even within sight of the place.

The lates advices from Amoy state that the insur-gents of that place had evacuated the city and em-barked for Shanghai. The imperialists finding the city deserted, marched in, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children, when the Eng-lish ships of war in port interposed, and put a stop to

their cruel proceedings.

We have Peking Gazettes to the 19th of October. The insurgents were rapidly approaching the capital, and were within less than a hundred miles of the walls. The commander-in-chief charged with the defense of the imperial province had been ordered to the capital for trial and punishment for failure in his effort to repel the enemy. Nearly every officer of note has thus been degraded, but still retained in service. This

may be the cause of their subsequent inefficiency.
The squadron of Commodore Perry is again in mo-tion. The last advices from Hong Kong stated that most of the vessels of the squadron had been ordered to the Loo-Choo Islands. The Commodore was ex-pected to leave Hong Kong about the 16th of Decem-ber. The Sarstern, (new at this place I bell pro-The Sarstega, (now at this place,) I believe, has not yet received her orders.

The Russian Admiral was expected to arrive at Hong Kong by the 15th inst.

LAN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS No. XI. Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1854.

"Fil se and chet with Paris"—frapulet.

The chief end of a Frenchman embraces more details than are mentioned in the Westminster catechism. Birth, baptlem, first communion, debut in society, vocation marriage, and seventhly and leatly, his adicus to time, are the great spechs in his mortal career. He enters the world with the Church and the Empire at his service. If he he well equipped with life, he cries for joy at the race set before him; or if he happens to have left his hitle sout in honbo, it is to him no matter of personal regret, but of painful indifference. This limbo is a sort of garret in heaven where nabantized infants are laid away to be kept, and where neither glad ner serry-celd nor warm rocked by nonentity, they suck their little thumbs in an eternal sleep. Eann is the sole evil of limbo. But if the little parvenu halts between life and limbo, his friends are filled with auxiety, not satisfied with the provision made for its eternity, so much more liberal than that of some of our sects, who appropriate such little skulls, instead of the stony hearts of older sinners, for the pavements of the dark and burning realm. A French mother could be resigned to relinquish the life of her infant. and her leve would rest in joy if she might but snatch its Little soul from limbo and insure it a place in paradise, where she might hope to rejoin it. Is there no hope? Help comes in time of need, and never before The Church endowed the attendants with skillful mysteries, which, taking the benefit of the doubt, may be administered as an

saving grace of baptism. If life be the lot, another important ceremony is in waiting. In most regions of humanity, being born of a woman is considered authentic evidence of human existence; but here a child must be born again before he can verily enter the realm of France. Within twenty four hours of its arrival little Nihil is carried with its papa, its nurse and other witnesses to the Mayory, and there its sex, name and date are enrolled. This registry is really the civil birth, and in after life Nicodemean estonishment would prevail if he made his way into the political, civil or social world without this act of birth. After it is thus fully established that a child is born, the father makes the politest announcement of the fact to his friends. Little billets are sent abroad, addressed thus: "To Mr. and Mad. La Fosse," "Mousieur Collet has "the honor to inform you that Madame Collet is very hap-"pily delivered of a son, and that the mother and child are comfortable." Etiquette demands that immediate cards, congratulations and inquiries should be returned, and after a few days the mother must be visited in person.

unction, in case of life or death, to take the place of the

New though the child has been born to physical life, and born into the Empire of France, it is not yet born into the kingdom of heaven. Baptism is the next necessity. A godfather and a god mother are chosen from among the relations of the family. Sometimes even young children take upon themselves these solemn yows. The god father makes presents of bexes of bon-bons and gloves to the god mother. in proportion to the expectations of the infant. The godmother distributes the boxes of bon bons among her intimate friends. So all eat and make merry on this happy

rations of their ancestors might have been baptised before them. Here were the smallest specimens of humanity I had ever seen in public. On inquiry I found their ages varied from four to twelve days. A marble font stood in the center of the chapel; on its brink there was a gallipot of oil and another of holy cream, and a little stick in it with which to touch it on, and a silver shell containing salt, a tin pitcher of warm water, a napkin and pieces of cotton weel ith which to remove superfluous unctions. The Suisse stood ready to make responses. The priest were a black cape, trimmed with white rabbit skip, over his tunic and bove this a narrow mantle around his neck with the purple side out to express sorrow and contempt at the presence of the devil, who still abode in the babies. The infants were presented two by two. They were stuffed into tight white pinning blankets, their little red and black heads well propped up, and all stiffened in some remarkable manner so that the nurses held them out by their pedal extremities like fewls to be singed. The priest blew on their faces: the children equirmed and were supposed to receive the breath of life. Then the priest put salt into their mouths the little ones puckered and grew redder. After this the devil was commanded to go out of them. He went in peace. Then the priest put spittle on the mouth and ears of the infants and their spiritual deafness was removed and their tongues formed for praise. Then the first little god father and god mether, who were children, clasped their hands over their charge and made their vows. Then the nurses gave an off-hand turn to the infants, discovered the nape of their necks and the priest anneinted them with het oil that they might bear with case the voke of Christ. The children thus purified, the priest put the white side out of his mantle to express joy : then poured warm water three times on the faces of the children. At this moment, according to the catechism, they were changed from the deformity of de mons to the beauty of angels, and truly the little charubs did cry continually thereafter. Then the sacred cream, made of oil and balm, was administered. After this series of bastings the Suisse hold a lighted taper and the priest put the ends of his mantle over the heads of the infants and pronounced a benediction. During all these ceremo nice long Latin recitations were made, which to heretical ears seemed set to the tune of "The House that Jack Built." so rapid was the counciation, and great was the explosion on the last words of each sentence. After the baptism the young god father slipped something slyly into the leaves of the book in which the priest made the records, and the god mother gave a corancopis of sugar plums, in which

Now the child is thoroughly born and sauctified. As he wares in years and intelligence be receives religious instruction. Until seven years of age he is not capable of a mortal sin; after that time he is prepared for confession. His estechism teaches him to approach the confessor as if he were Christ himself; to kneel with his head inclined; to clasp his hands, palm to palm before his breast and to say "Mon Pere - " furthermore the book saith not, for the secrets of confession are invisible.

At 12 or 14, the boy is ready for his first communion.

Alus, sometimes his last. It is a day of supreme joy. It is usually in the spring time; often in the genial month of Friends never were so affectionate; hopes never se bright; joys never so ecatatic. He has tasted the true bread which came down from heaven. His spirit is refreshed by living water. Christ tangibly recognized, dwells in him. He is received into the brotherhood of the Church, and last, not least, he is advancing toward manhood. white pantaloous, a white ribben around his left arm, and perhaps for the first time in his life, he wears a lat-a real hat like a man's. His boarding-school or college life continues. He is granted as a previous innecent always so-

companied by a servant or his masters when he is away from the paternal care. But he may have grown up as ig-norant of good as of evil Long before 20, restraints begin tofall eff; his virgin purity grows gray like the snow in spring time. The withering sun of passion mounts toward merdian; he arrives at his fourth stage. He is presented in reciety where the rake, the rené and the gallante emme are in the ascendant. This is to his social need what baptism was to beaven, or first communion was to the church. In French language it forms the man.

Amusements considered suitable to his age are recommended by his parents, and frequently, on the score of health or money, they select private mistresses for him, in lieu of the public excs so liberally provided by the Government. Meantime thoroughly launched on this useful and brilliant career, if he be not noble, he is established in business. He commences to make his fortune; but his changeful households may have accumulated debts, and at thirty he looks out for a wife worth a certain needful sum. His parents give soirées. Friends are requested to inquire for a rich young girl of respectable family. She is found-figured-sees her intended a few times in the presence of her parents. She receives presents from her friends, and the future husband sends jewels, valvets, silks and laces. Billets are again sent abroad, two in the same envelop. "To Mr. and Mad La Fosse: Monstear and Madame Collet have the henor to inform you of the marriage of their son, Monsieur Paul Collet, attorney in the Civil Tribunal of the First Court of the Seine to Mademoisel'e Marie Boivin, and beg your presence at the nuprial benediction, which will be given them I nur-day. Jan 12, 1854, at 11 o'clock A M, in the Church of the Madeleire. Mensieur and Madame Boivin also inclose a hillet of the same form announcing the marriage of their daughter. If the friends are desired to breakfast with the bride and her family, a note is added to that effect. The civil marriage, which alone satisfies the law, is performed at the Mayery. Among the higher classes it is usually performed the evening before the religious ceremony. Frenchmen who have taken their wives under other laws are othged to be remarried on coming to France. If they desire to insure their property to their wives and children. The ceremony at the church is always performed in the morning, as messer are seldom said after noon, since the priest who says mass is obliged to fast from midalght till after his communion. During the mass if neither has been pre-

tame Historian. Truth is always stranger than fiction. The seventh stage is mounted—but as a man is not born till he is unregistered at the Mayory-so he is not legally dend till the fact be attested by a Government I'hy doian. Then his way to purgatery is made plain-cumilles are lighted-prayers and fer the repose of his soul. If he be rich, a hundred francs are given to as many poor persons to bear cand es after his body, and as many more france to a poor priest to say a hundred masses for his soul in purgatory. Another billet, bordered with black, is sent to friends

commencing with a long list of the names of the family and its relatives, in the order of their consanguinity-" who have the honor to inform you of the delerous less they have sustained in the person of Monsieur Paul Cellet, A torney, residing in Paris, Rue ———, No. 10, deceased, January 3, 1996, is the 66th year of his ago." The form of the note is varied for these who are invited to the ebsequies-and "De Profundis" or "Pray for him," added thereto. At the church a funeral mass is said, candles lighted, and all the triends sprinkle holy water on the coffin. Among the higher classes women do not attend the services

interment can be made till twenty four hours after death, and must done within another specified time. I am not aware that the natural laws of the universe are

peculiarly medified in their application to the genus called French. Yet it is certain that the nemesclature of the na-French. Yet it is certain that the memericature of the and trundists of the French Cosmos differs materially from that of the Anglo Puritan school. For instance, a female of pure the Anglo Puritan school. For instance, a female of pure the ward in which such liquor is sold, or of an adjaining town or ward in which such liquor is sold, or of an adjaining town or ward in all cases in which the person selling the same shall have good reason to believe, and shall have good reason to believe, and shall have good reason to believe, and shall have good reason to believe and shall have good reason to be an adjaining town or ward in which such liquor is sold, or of an adjaining town or ward in which such liquor is sold, or of an adjaining town or ward in which such liquor is sold, or of an adjaining town or ward in which such liquor is sold, or of an adjaining town or ward in which such liquor is sold, or of an adjaining town or ward in which such liquor is sold. of the Anglo Puritan school. For instance, a famale of pure principles and destitute of any signs of coquetry is classed "vages;" and a male subject, assuming a type of severe virtue, is ticketed off as a hypocrite or an imbecile. By the ultra school chastity is utterly denied. The tossil remains of it are supposed to exist in the convents. There is, however, a medium class, neither too rich nor too poor, too gay nor too anstere, whose virtue cannot be excelled and in justice to them I cannot reiterate the stereotyped history of Paris:

Sec. 4. Courts of Special Sessions, as now constituted, this lates the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs, and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefor against the claimant for the costs and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefore against the claimant for the costs and in default of payment thereof, executionshall be issued therefore against the claimant for the costs and in defa virtue, is ticketed off as a hypocrite or an imbecile. By the I witnessed the baptism of a score of infants in the Ca- too anstere, whose virtue cannot be excelled and in justice the public gardens, take their meals in restsurants and their coffee on the Boulevards. That the women place their children in the Foundling Hospitals and die of charcoal, and that the men crazed by jealousy follow after-to the Mergue." All these are too sweeping statements-fictions founded on facts. I am willing to coincide with a distinguished country woman, whose sage and deliberate conclusion here was: "That there might be a way to heaven AU REVOIR. "from Paris."

"SPIRITUALISM"

To the Reitor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR : Permit me to mention a fact, for the correctness of which I give you my name as witness and voucher. An intelligent gentleman, residing in Wayne Co. New-York, lately sent to a friend in this city a sealed letter containing questions, which were to be answered, the questions being nknown. The letter was taken to Mr. Conklin. No. 31 Heward et., [a professed medium] who did not even exam ine the outside; and immediately three answers were ob tained, which were written on the back of the letter with we names, unknown to Mr. Conklin, which had been spelled out. The letter was returned to the sender, with the seals unbroken; and by return of mail he dispatched an attested copy of the questions, with the answers, which proved to be in the exact order of the questions, and appropriate plies to them. The names given were these of the gen eman and his deceased son, [the former the questioner the latter the alleged answerer | It appears to me there are two classes "of persons who act foolishly in regard to the matter of 'spirit manifestations.'" those who refuse to investigate, denouncing it as "humbug," in face of the evidence of many thousands of honest and intelligent persons. and of daily opportunities of witnessing phenomena which the known laws of nature cannot explain; and those who. with blind credulity, are ready to believe without test or proof, and to pin their religious faith to utterances coming conferredly from unknown sources. I should say, let noth ing be believed without incontrevertible evidence; let all mediums" who cannot effer tests be treated as impostors let no communication be received unquestioningly; let none be believed, with any evidence whatever, which opposes the tenor of the Holy Scriptures On the other hand, nene venture to pronounce the thing a cheat and delasion who has not thoroughly examined it, so that he is propared to account for the more general phenomena. It is time that a distinction was made between silly people who surrender their reason and common sense, and rational persens who wish to discover the truth by patient investiga-

PORK AT THE WEST.-The grand total of hogs packed the present winter at Cincinnati is given at 436,479. This exceeds any previous year, except 1848, when the number was 475,000. Last year it was 361,000. Kentucky has fernished this season to the Cincinnati and Covington slaughter bennes 106,855, and most of them hegs of large sizes.

The number killed at Louisville is in excess of every pre-FICUS YEAR. Opening of navigation will bring forward a large amount of pork by way of the lakes and canal.

Missing Max .- Mr. G. W. Johnson, formerly mate of the Missisc Max.—Mr. G. W. Johnson, formerly mate of the ship Westward Ho, and recently mater of the bark Carlo hauran, on the tist ult. signed articles as chief mate of the ship Young Brander, and subsequently received \$65 advance wares. On the lot linst, he started from Beston, statling to some of his friends that he was going to New-York for two or three days, but since then nothing has been heard from him, and another mate had been shipped in his place. THE SENATE'S TEMPERANCE BILL

Prem Our Own Reporter.
ALBANY, Thursday, Feb 23, 1854. The Select Committee to whom was referred the bill for the Suppression of Intemperance, reported it, with various smendments, this morning, and the bill was made a special order for to morrow. The Assembly Select Committee have agreed to report the same bill and amendments to the Assembly-perhaps to morrow. Although the Committee had not power to report complete, yet the amendments were not adopted until after consultation with most of the friends of the measure in both branches of the Legislature, and it is now thought that no material, if indeed any further, amendments will be made to the bill. I send it you as completed

ments will be made to the bill. I send it you as completed by the Committee.

AN ACT for the Suppression of Intemperance.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Scante and Assatis, do cont as follows:

FERRITES FOR SELLING IN CHARWELL QUANTITIES.

SECTION I. Every person who shall sell or keep for sale, or with intent to sell, either personally or by his partner, cierk, agent or servant, directly or indirectly, under precience of giving, or any other pretense whatever, intoxicating liquor of any kind or name except as hereimafter provided, and except such selling or keeping, shall be higher of foreign production, and imported under the laws of the United States, in accordance therewith, and is contained in the eriginal packages in which the same were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe, shall upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misetement, and shall forfelt all liquors owned by him, and in addition shall be punished as follows:

For the first oftense, by a fine of not less than twenty-five delians nor them one hundred deliars.

For the second offense, by a fine of fifty dulars.

For the third, and every subsequent offense, by a fine of
not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five han
dred deliars, and by lungrisonment for not less than thirty

days, nor more than six months

Upon the conviction of any person authorized to sell as provided by the second section of this act, of any such of tease, he shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, and shall forcit all the highest owned by him, and shall be forever disqualified from selling liquor within this State, and upon every subsequent conviction he shall be conviction.

pundated as for a third conviction.

Upon every conviction the defendant shall also be required to pay all costs, fees and expenses, as provided in this act including a counsel fee to the complainant, to be fixed by the court, not less than five nor more than ten

In default of payment of any such fine, costs, fees and ed criti the same are paid, not exceeding one day for each ciler of the amount unpaid.

communion. During the mass if neither has been previously married, a white mantle is held over their heads to denote their chaete innocence. The expenses of a murriage depend upon the number of priests employed, the number of tapers lighted, the quality of chairs, coshious and carpets demanded, and the number of Suisse and servitors called in requisition. If it is conclus who marry, an expensive dispensation from the Pope is required.

There is a custom here, and more especially in the provinces, of remarrying, as if they were young persons, those who have been already united for fairy years. On this eccasion the children and grand children assemble for a fête. Of centre this ceremony is rare.

Our young people have taken their vows of love and fidality. Breakfast is finished, and they start for a little journey. Their house is put in order. Different apartments are provided for the different members of the household. For two persons habitually to occupy the same chamber, is as disgusting to national laste—as for peas and cuttets to be caten together on the same plate. The comedy is commenced—each has his rele. Tragedy too often sets in—of which largens there or any other French novelist is but a term Historian. Truth is always stranger than fit too. of this act; and provided further, that he shall also have filed with his undertaking a declaration on oath or allignation, taken before said Judge setting forth the town or ward in which he intends to sell such liquor, and declaring that he is an elector of such town or ward, and does not me interleating liquor as a loverage, and is not, and during the time he shall sell such liquor will not be a peddier, nor the keeper of nor interested in any inn, tavora, bearing or vitualing loose, grocery or fruit sore, his rous of confectionery, or other place of public entertainment, nor the keeper of, nor interested in any numeum, theater, or other place of public amasement, or the captain, comman the keeper of, nor interested in any museum, theater, or other place of public ampenents, or the captain, comman dant, clerk, agent or servant, of, or on any vessel, boat, or water craft of any kind whatever, and will not violate any of the provisions of this act; and provided nather, that he shall within one year previous, have field a copy of such undertaking and declaration, certified by the County Clerk, in the other of the clerk of the town or city in which such lequor is to be soil. No such undertaking shall be approved by any such Judge, unless the applicant shall be approved by any such Judge, unless the applicant shall be a persent of good meral character, and such suretice, shall be householders within such County, and shall also make cain or affirmation that they have not become possessed of any property to enable them to justify as such sarreties, and that they are not and will not become directly or indirectly engaged or interested in the manufactures or sale of interleaving liquor during the continuance of their surety-ship.

SEC. 3. Any person authorized as in the last section provided, may sell intoxicating liquor for the purposes therein mentioned (but not to be used upon the promises where the same is seld.) in the following cases and no

other:
1. To any person of the age of twenty one years, being used in some other way than as a beverage, and not to be sold, disposed of, or given away, or to be used on the

cept the 35th and 39th sections thereof, and to punish the persons convicted of such offenses, as provided in the first section of this act, and every County Judge, and every public Justice of any village or city, is hereby authorized and required to hold a Court of Special Sessions for the and required to hold a Court of Special Sessions for in-trial of such offenses, and within his territorial jurisdiction to do all other acts, and exercise the same authority that may be done or exercised by any Justice of the Peace under any of the provisions of this act, and wherever the term magistrate is used in this act, it shall be deemed to refer to and include such County Judge and Police Justice, as well as Justice of the Peace, and whenever any person trial notwithstanding such person may not have requested to be tried by such Court. At the time of joining issue, either party may demand that the same be

ied by a jury.

The complainant may appear upon such trial with or ithout counsel, and prosecute the complaint on behalf of

Upon a judgment of affirmance in the Supreme Court of a conviction had before any Court of Special Sussions, costs shall be allowed, which may be received by the District Atterney to his own use, and in default of payment there-of, the defendant shall be committed, to the same extent as provided in the first section.

who may below.

Who may below serior.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of every Supervisor and Superintendent of the Poor, and Overseer of the Poor, and it shall be the right of every other person, whenever he shall have any knowledge or information that any such offense has been committed, to make complaint or cause complaint to be made thereof, and to prosecute such complaint in the name of the record. In case any person other than such name of the people. In case any person other than such officer shall not make out a primar factor case upon the trial of such complaint, the Court shall render judgment against such person for costs and issue execution thereon, in the same manner as in civil actions before Justices of the

BOW MANY CONTLAINTS MAY BE CHARGED.

SEC. 6. One or more such offenses may be charged by
the same complainant, in any complaint or warrant against
the same person or persons, and shall be tried at the same
time, and the person or persons charged shall be punished
for each offense of which he or they shall be convicted as upon separate convictions, but such offenses shall all be considered as of the same degree.

HOW A MAGISTRATE'S CERTIFICATE MAY BE USED IN

SEC. 7. A certificate under the hand of any magistrate, stating any such offense charged against any person, and the conviction and judgment thereon, shall be evidence in all courts and places of the facts stated therein. But no such certificate shall be entified to be road in evidence in such certificate shall be entitled to be road in evidence in any other county than that in which such magistrate shall reside, unless there shall be subjoined thereto a certificate under the hand and official seal of the clerk of the city or county where such magistrate resides, that such magis-trate, at the time of such conviction, was duly qualified and acting as such magistrate, and that such clerk is well acquainted with the hand writing of such magistrate, and verily believes that the signature to such certificate of conviction is genuine. WHAT WARRANTS FOR ARREST MUST CONTAIN

SEC. 8. Every warrant issued by any magistrate for the prehension of any person charged with the commission any such offense, except warrants based for the approeasion of persons authorized to sell as provided to cond section of this act, shall be on the eath or aff second section of this act, shall be on the each or affirma-tion of two or more creatible persons, and shall also con-nain a command to the officer to whom the same is di-rected, with proper assistance forthwith diligently to search the store, dwelling house and premises of the per-son or persons charged, and series and safely keep all liquor found therein, with the vessels in which the same is con-tained. It shall be the duty of the efficer to make such tained. It shall be the cuty of the efficer to make such search and seiture, notwithstanding he may not be able to find or arrest the person or persons charged. All liquor so seized, together with the vessels in which the same is found, shall be stored and kept in some safe and convenient place to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

ATTROBUTY FOR SEIZING INQUOR.

SEC. 9. Whenever complaint on outh or affirmation shall be made in writing to any magistrate, by any two or more credible persons, residents of the town or city where the complaint is unade, that they have reason to building

and do believe that intoxicating liquors are kept or 'appaited, intended for sale by any person not authorise,' to sell
the same, in any place whateoever within said c'ey or town,
or upon any water adjacent thereto, or w', an five handred yards of the boundaries thereo', which complaint
shall state the fact and circumstane's on which such belief
is founded, it shall be the du', of such magistrate forthwith to issue a warrant cor manding the officer to whom
the same shall be direct', d, with proper assistance, forth-with
seize all intexienting liquors found therein, together with
the versels within which the same are contained, and to
store the same in some safe and convenient place, to be the vessels within which the same are contained, and to store the same in some safe and convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. But no warrant shall be issued under this or the preceding section, to search any dwelling house in which, or in part of which a shop is not kept, except upon proof that into deating liquor has been seld therein by the occupant thereof, or with his consent, within one month before the time of mak-

DUTIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AS REGARDS ARREST BUTIES OF FURLIC OFFICERS AS REGARDS ARRESTS.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of every Sheriff, UnderSheriff, Departy Sheriff, Constable, Marshall or Policoman,
to arrest any person whom he shall see actually engaged
in the commission of any such offense, and to sake all liquer exposed for sale, at the time and place of the commission of such offense, together with the vessels in which
the same is contained, and forthwith to convey such person before any magistrate of the same city or town, and
to store the liquor and vessels so selzed in some safe and
convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

DUTIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AS REGARDS SEAECH FOR

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of every Sherid. DeputySherid. Under sherid. Constable, Policeman or Marshal,
if he shall suspect or have reason to believe and does beleve that any intexicating liquors are kept, intended for
sale, in any place of any sind for selling refreshments at
or near the place of any shind for selling refreshments at
or near the place of any shind for selling refreshments at
or near the place of any shind for selling refreshments at
or near the place of any shind lot selling not be to public occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place, and if
any intexicating liquors are found therein, to selle the same
and affect the keeper or keepers of such place, and all
persons tripaged therein as of the servants or agents, and and affect the keeps or keepers of such place, and all persons engaged therein, as clotic, servants or agents, and forthwith to store such liquors and take such person of persons before any magnetiste having jurisdiction of such effects, to be dealt with according to law. It shall be the duty of every effect by whom any arrest and sciture may be made, under this or the person arrested, and to proscrute such complaint to judgment and execution.

SOTICE OF SELECTE TO PARTIES COSCERNED.

SEC. 12. Whenever any liquor shall be seized under any provision of this act, it shall be the duty of the officer by whom such seizure is made (except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested) forthwith to

in which such liquor was found, shall forcawith be considered by perted in at least two public places within said city or town.

Sec. 13. All liquors shall, an robrered.

Sec. 13. All liquors shall, an robrered.

Sec. 13. All liquors shall, an robrered shall have been arrested, shall be kept stored for two weeks after service and pesting of notker, as required by the last section, after which time, upon due proof of such service and pesting by the return of the officer indused upon the last warnent of search, or by other evidence to that effect, such liquors, together with the vessels in which the same were consided, shall be adjudged forfethed by the might shall made in ruch notice, to whem such proof shall be made, unless they shall have been claimed as hereinafter privided. And all liquors which shall have been agreeted for violating any provision of the first section, and saisel and red claimed by any other porson, and all liquor owned by such person, whereseever the same may be, shall, upon the conviction of such person of such offense, be adjudged forfeited by the Court before which such conviction is hed.

Sec. 14. Any person may, at any time before forfeiture, present to the magistrate named in such notice, an adi lavit or affirmation in writing stating that such liquor at the time of such seizure, was setually owned by him, or by some other person named by him, for whom he is agent, that he or such person had not become possessed thereof for the purpose of preventing its forfeiture, and that the runs had shot been kept intended for sale, contrary to the purpose of this act, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and also specifying the purpose for which the same was kept; and thereupon it shall be the dairy of such magistrate forthwith to appoint a time and place for the purpose of this act, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and sho specifying the purpose for which the same was kept; and the left or lith section, to the trial of such chain, and shall have been appointed, such magistrate shall prescribe, and that the some was kept by him for lawful prepared, or that the same came lawfully into his possession and was kept by him for lawful purposes, the same thall be adjudged forfeited, and judgment shall be rendered against the chainant for the costs, and in default of and that they are contained in the original packages, the Custom House certificates of importation and proofs of Castom House certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as sufficient evidence that the liquors centained in said packages are those actually imported therein. The claimant may, at the time of making such claim, demand that the same be tried by a Jury, and there upon the like proceedings shall be had in respect therete, as are provided by law in relation to trials by Jury before Courts of Special Sessions. The Court shall keep minutes of the proceedings, testimony and judgment upon such claim, which shall be subscribed by the magistrate holding the Court. The Court shall have power to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to punish for non attendance as witnesses or jurors in the same manner as in civil actions before Justices of the Peace.

manner as in civil actions before Justices of THE MANNER OF APPEAL.

SEC. 15. Whenever judgment shall be rendered upon any such claim, adversely to the claimant, he may, within ten flow cive written notice to the magistrate by days thereafter, give written notice to the magistral when such judgment was rendered, that he intends to peal therefrom to the County Judge of the County we which such claim was tried; but such notice shall h which such claim was tried; but such notice shall be of no effect unless such appellant shall at the same time deliv-er to such magistrate an undertaking with one or more sureties to be approved by such magistrate, that if judg-ment be rendered against him upon such appeal, and exe-cution thereupon be returned unsatisfied. Upon the giv-ing of such notice and undertaking, all further proceed-ings upon such judgment shall be stayed until such appeal shall have been decided against the appellant, or dis-missed fer want of prosecution, as hereinafter provided.

THE DUTY OF MAGISTRATES IN CASE OF AN APPEAL.

Sec. 18. Whenever notice of appeal and an undertaking shall be given to any magistrate, as in the last section provided, it shall be the duty of such magistrate forthwith to send by the officer who shall have selzed such liquor, or some other officer, the minutes taken by him upon the trial of such claim, together with the notice of appeal and undertaking to such County Judge, who shall thereupon, by order, appoint a place and time not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter for hearing such appeal, and shall deliver such order to such officer. The officer shall within the days thereafter, serve a conv of THE DUTY OF MAGISTRATES IN CASE OF AN APPEAL appeal, and shall deliver such order to such officer. The officer shall, within five days thereafter, serve a copy of such order upon the claimant, and upon each one of the complainants, and make roturn thereof to such County Judge. He shall also make outh before such magistrate of the delivery of such minutes, notice and undertaking, to the County Judge. If the claimant fails to appear at the time and place appointed for hearing such appeal, the same shall be dismissed, and the judgment appealed from shall be affirmed. If he appear, the appeal shall be heard upon the minutes delivered to the County Judge, and shall be decided within twenty days thereafter. The County Judge shall cause his decision, tagether with the minutes, notice and undertaking, to be forthwith filed in the office of the County Clerk, and judgment shall be entered thereupon by such clerk. The complainant or complainants may appear with or without counsel on behalf of the people of this State upon the trial of such claim, or the hearing of such appeal; but no proceedings shall be dismissed or judgment reversed because of his or their failure to appear. If the judgment appealed from be affirmed, the complainants, if they have appeared, shall recover costs, to be taxed by the County Clerk. Upon the demand of any person having an interest in such judgment, the County Clerk, shall issues execution theremon in the same race. cer shall, within five days thereafter, serve a copy of any person having an interest in such judgment, the County Clerk shall issue execution thereupon, in the same manner as upon judgments in civil actions. If such execution be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, any such per son may maintain an action upon the undertaking give upon such appeal, and recover therein the amount of his in-terest in such judgment, with costs. The decision of the County Judge shall be final.

WHEN LIQUOR THAT HAS EXEN FORFEITED SHALL BE

SEC. 17. Whenever any liquor shall be adjudged for-felted, as provided in any section of this act, or whenever any claim shall have been decided adversely to the claim-ant, and the time for serving notice of appeal shall have claimed, and no such notice and undertaking shall have been ed, or whenever such notice shall have been serve since the delivery of such minutes, notice, and undertain to the County Judge, and proof thereof shall have be and no notice of the reversal of the judgment ap-

pealed from shall have been served upon such magistrate, it shall be the duty of such magistrate forthwith to issue a warrant, commanding that the figure so seized and forfeited, teacher with the vessels in which the same were contained be destroyed, and the oncer to whem the same shall be destroyed, and the oncer to whem the same shall be desivered shall forthwith proceed, in the presence of one of the complainants, or of some other person designated in such warrant, and to be summon and by him to execute the same, and such person shall join with the officer in making return, by affidavit, of the time place and unamer of the execution of such warrant. The issuing of such war rantaball be stayed in care of a furfaiture adjusted upon the of the execution of each warrant. The issue my of such war is rants ball be street in case of a forfeiture adjudged upon the conviction of the owner, upon such owner giving notice, at the time of such conviction, of his intention to remove the same by certifiers into the Sourceme Court as provided by law, until the affirmance of such conviction by the Saprame Court, or until the time allowed by law for serving such certiforal upon the magistrate shall have clapsed, and no precisions on although the served.

BY SEASON OF INCHAINGLE ERRORS.

inch certification on the megistrate shall have elapted, and no fuch writshall have been served.

No proceeding on althought to be set aside or young the merits, but the same may be amended without notice the merits, but the same may be amended without notice before or after judgment, or upon appeal, or review, or after judgment rendered upon appeal, or review, or after judgment rendered upon appeal, or review, when by such amendment substantial justice will be promoted.

THE FOWER OF A MAGISTRATE S SCENSON.

Sec. 19. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation shall be made before any manistrate, by any person that he has just cause to suspect, and does suspect and believe, that any offense against any provision of this act has been committed, and that some other person, or persons, named by him, has or have knowledge of the commission of such offense, such magistrate shall forthwith issue a summons to the person or persons so named, communisation of them to appear before him at a piace and time not more than two days thereafter, to be designated in such summons may be served in the same shall be delivered, or by any other person, by stating the contents, or delivering a copy thereof, to the person or persons anamod shall fed twend, or by any other person, by stating the contents, or delivering a copy thereof, to the person of persons anamod shall fail to appear, the majestrate, upon proof of the service of such summons, by the return of an efficer, or the eath of any other person, shall issue an attachment to compel the attendance of such person or persons for the person of persons for the person of persons, for the parpose of giving such testimeny. The person to attached may unders some crassonable cause or excuse be shown by his own oath, or the eath of some other person, be punished by fine not exceeding ten deliver. On the same valent as provided in the first section.

Sec. 21. Whenever are person shall appear or be brought for any majistrate authorized to issue a warrant of acrest, or search, as been abled

proceed in relation to such comparint in the same manner as if the same had been made before him.

WHAT STALL BE DOSE WITH THE FISCS

SEC 22. Whenever any fine imposed under the first spetion of this act shall be collected, it shall be paid to the Overseurs of the Poor of the town in which the off rate was committed, for the support of the poor, in case where such expenses are paid by the town, and where the poor are supported by the county, then to the Treasurer of the County.

PENALTY FOR PATING COSTS. Sec. 23. Whenever a megistrate or jary, before whom any complaint for any offense or any claim shall be tried under any provision of this act shall be satisfied from the evidence and proceedings had before him or them, that the complaint was made without probable cause and with malicious intent to injure or harnes, such magistrate or jury may reader a verdict against the complainant for costs and if such complainant shall not forthwith, upon demand, pay such costs, he shall be cumulated to the comment july of the county until the same be paid, not exceeding one day for each dollar of the amount thereof.

Sec. 24. No person who shall have been convicted of any offense against any provision of this act, or who shall be engaged in the sale or keeping of intoxicating liquor contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be competent to act as just upon the trial of any offense, or claim, or action, under any provision of this set, and when information shall be communicated to the Court that any person summoned as a just upon any such trial has been so convicted, or is engaged in any such unlawful sale or keeping, or is believed to have been so convicted, or to be so on paged, it shall be the daty of the Court to examine such person upon each in relation thereto, and no answer that gaged, it shall be the dary of the Court to examine such person upon eath in relation thereto, and no answor that he may make shall be used against him in any action, civil or criminal, which may be commenced against him under any provision of this act, except upon the trial of an indictment for perjury, but he may decline to answer; in which case he shall be discharged by the Court from all further attendence as a juryman on such trial Liquor state. Has here sold.

Sec. 25. No action shall be maintained to recover the value or possession of any intoxicating liquor sold, taken, detained or injured, nules the plaintiff shall prove that such liquor was sold according to the provisions of this act, or was kept and owned by him for lawful purposes.

WHO MAY SEE FOR DAMAGE.

act, or was kept and owned by him for lawful purposes.

WHO MAY SEE FOR DAMAGE.

Sec. 26. Any person may maintain an action to recover any money paid, or the value of any services or labor rendered or done, or the value or possession of any property assigned and conveyed, in payment for liquor sold contrary to the provisions of this act, by the husband, wife, parent, child, ward, apprentice or servant of the plaintiff, and in every such action the person by whom such money was paid, services or labor rendered or done, or property assigned or conveyed, shall be a witness to any matter pertinent to such action. Any married woman may commence and maintain any such action in her own name, with or without the consent of her husband.

PERTS FOR LIQUOR.

SEC. 27. All securities and evidences of debt of what-SEC. 27. All securities and evidences of debt of what-soever kind, given in whole or in part for or on account of liquor sold contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be utterly void as between all parties having notice thereof, either directly or indirectly, and upon the trial of any action instituted upon any such security or evidence of debt, the plaintiff may be called to prove such notice and shall not be considered a witness in chief, unless the party calling him shall make him such by examining him as to other matters. other matters.

WHO SHALL BE LIABLE.

SEC. 28. Every person who shall seil any liquor in violation of any provision of this act, or who shall furnish
any liquor to be used as a beverage, shall be liable for all
damages which may happen or result therefrom.

WHO MAY MAINTAIN AN ACTION.

SEC. 29. Any person may maintain an action against
any other person who shall sell any liquor contrary to any
provision of this act, to the husband, wife, parent, child,
guardian, ward, apprentice or servant of the plaintiff, or
who shall intoxicate or cause such person or persons to be
intoxicated; and it shall not be necessary in any such action to aver or prove any special damage, but the Court
or Jury before which such action is tried shall assess the
damages of the plaintiff therein; but any special damage
may be shown. Any married woman may maintain any may be shown. Any married woman may maintain any such action in her own name, with or without the consent of her husband. Upon the trial of any such action, the person to whom such liquor was sold may be a witness.

DAMAGES RECOVERED BY MINORS.

All damages recovered by any minor in any action com-menced under this section, or under the twanty sixth or twenty eighth section, shall be the property of such minor, and shall be applied toward his support and education, or be invested for his benefit by the guardian of such minor appointed to proceed such action.

appointed to prosecute such action.

COURTS IN WHICH SUITS MAY EX BROUGHT.

Sec. 30. In all cases in which the right to commence any civil action is given by this act, the same may be commenced and maintained in any Court of a Justice of the Peace, or in any inferior Court or Court of record having any original jurisdiction, or in any County Court (except that no action to recover possession of personal property shall be brought in any Court of a Justice of the Peace, or in any inferior Court not of record,) and shall be subject to the same rules of law and evidence as other civil actions, except as herein otherwise provided. other civil actions, except as herein otherwise provided. In every such action commenced in any Court of Record, if the recovery of the plaintiff shell not exceed fifty dollars, he shall not recover more costs and damages. Execution may be issued against both person and property upon any judgment rendered in any such action. JUDGMENTS.

Sec. 31. Whenever judgment shall be obtained in any Syc. 31. Whenever judgment shall be obtained in any such action against any person who shall have given the undertaking prescribed by the second section of this act, and execution upon such judgment shall be returned unsat-isfied in whole or in part, or whenever any fine, which shall have been imposed upon such person upon his conriction of any offense against any provision of this act, shall remain unpaid, the party in whose favor such judg ment was rendered may, in his own behalf, or the District ment was rendered may, in his own behalf, or the District-Atterney of the County in which such conviction was had, shall, in behalf of the people, institute and maintain on action against the sureties bound by such undertaking, and may recever judgment therein for the amount so remain-ing unsatisfied or unpaid, with costs; provided, that each of such sureties shall not be liable beyond the amount of five

WHAT PROOF IS NECESSARY,

SEC. 32. Upon the trial of any complaint or civil action, commenced under any provision of this act, proof of the rain or keeping of liquor shall be sufficient to sustain an averment of as unlawful sale or keeping. Whenever an

"nlawful sale is alleged and a delivery proved, it shall not be necessary to prove a payment, but such delivery shall be sufficient evidence of sale. No evidence shall be received in justification of such sale, under the third section, unless the defenisant in his plea or answer hall have accompanied such plea or answer with as affidavit or affirmation that at the time of such sale he verily believed that the liquor sold was intended by the purchaser to be actually used in some other way than as beverage, and not to be seld, disposed of, or given away, or used on the premises, or that such purchaser was day authorized to sell liquor as provided by the second section of this act, as the case may be, and also setting forth the dreutmstances of such sale and the reasons upon which such belief was founded.

circumstance of such said and the reasons apon which such belief was founded.

THE THANSPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

See 33. No person or corporation shall knowingly carry or transport any liquor from place to place within the State, or from any place without this State to any place within this State, and no person shall knowingly deliver any liquor to any other person or to any corporation of the purpose of being so carried or transported, unless the mame and place of business or residence of the person to whom the same is to be conveyed, together with the words intexicating fiquor," are distinctly marked on the sundle parkage in which the same is contained. But this section shall not apply to the carriege of bujor in quantities of five gallons or less to any place within the county in which the same was sold, or in an adjoining county. Any person of the same was sold, or in an adjoining county. Any person corporation of caning against any provision of this section shall be hable to a penalty of \$30, to be such for and recovered by and in the name of any person who shall first commence any action therefor.

Where A CENVICT IS TO BE INTRIBONED.

first commence an action therefor.

Where A convict is to be industrian.

Sec. 34. In any county in which there now is, or hereafter may be, a penitentiary, the Court before which any
conviction is laid for an offense against any provision of
this act, may, in its discretion, sentence and commit the
person convicted, to such penitentiary at hard labor, instead of the common jail of such county.

FENISLMENT OF FURLIC OFFICERS 708 NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Sec 35. Every public officer who shall neglect or refuse
to perform any only required of him by any section of this
act, shell, upon conviction thereof, be a judged gallty of a
misdementar, and shall be punished by him not exceeding
size, or by imprisonment. Such conviction shall were
a ferfeiture of office in all cases except those of judicial
officers.

officers.

FREDURY.

SEC. 36. Every person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm tall-ty to any material matter upon age out or estimated taken or administered under any provision of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be ad-

udged guilty of perjury.

judged guilty of perjury.

LAW RELATIVE TO MISDEMEANOR.

SEC. 27. The existing provisions of law relative to misdemeanous and offenses shall apply to offenses created by this act except when the same are inconsistent with the previsions of this set.

SEC 28. In addition to the fees now provided by law, there shall be allowed and included, in every judgment for costs, for the following services rendered made the provisions of this act, the following tees which thall be against a first transit in the same manner as fees in other edinidited and pand in the same mann r as fees in other crimi-nal cases, and whenever judgment shall be readend for costs, there shall be included therein fees for such year prefive services as shall be necessary to enforce such

To any magistrate performing the following services:

five cents For the trial of any claim one dellar. For a certificate of conviction, twenty five conts.
For taking and certifying complaint to another magis-

trate, fifty cents.

To any sheriff, or other officer, performing the following

For serving an order of county judge, or summons for

For serving an order of county judge, or summons for witness, for each person served, twenty five cents. For executing any warrant of search, or making any search without process, one dollar.

For conveying liquor served to place of storage, fifty cents, besides expense of labor, cartage and storage. For executing warrant for destruction of forfeited liquor, besides actual expenses, one dollar.

For conveying certified complaint to any magistrate, or notice of appeal, undertaking and minutes to county judge, fifty cents.

For every mile traveled more than one in performing any of the above services, six cents.

any of the above services, six cents.

To the complainant or other person summoned to witness the destruction of ferfeited liquor, for witnessing such destruction and joining with the officer in making proof the reof one dollar.

To any Supervisor or Superintendent of the Poor, or Overeter of the Poor, two dollars for each day in which he is actually engaged in attending to any complaint or prosecution.

cution.

Upon judgment of affirmance, upon any appeal by any claimant of liquors seized under this act the cost of the complainents shall be the same as upon appeals from judgments in civil actions rendered by justices of the

Peace.

CIREM.

SEC. 29. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the sale of cider, in quantities not less than twenty-eight gallons.

DITIES OF A JUDGE AS REGARDS THE GRAND JURY.

SEC. 40. It shall be the duty of the presiding judged every Court of Oyer and Torminor, and of every Court of Sessions specially to charge every Grand Jury to inquire into all violation of or offenses under this act.

No LICENSES TO BE GRANTED.

Sec. 41. No licenses to sell infoxicating liquor shall hereafter be granted to extend beyond the time when the act shall take effect.

Sec. 42 All acts and part of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. But no suit or indictment had before this act takes effect, shall in any manner be affected thereby.

WHEN THIS ACT TAKES EFFECT. SEC. 43. This act shall take effect on the first day of August next, except section forty one, which shall take

LIQUOR PROHIBITION IN MARYLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854

Last Saturday was signalized by the passage, through the opular branch of the Maryland Legislature, of the Prohibitory Liquor Act by a vote of 41 to 22-nearly two w This is indeed, a glorious popular triumph, under the cir-

cumstances. Never were more strenuous efforts made to defeat the movement. The traffickers in rum had put forth a most artful protest against the proposed law, to which they had obtained a large number of signatures, with the usual aid of their "spirit influence," in which they were openly backed by the Democratic organ here, (The Argus,) and by the mercantile organ, The American. To indicate the desperation of their efforts to thwart and defeat the righteous will of the the rum-outraged community, it will only
he necessary to state that they appealed to the prejudice
of the slaveholding interest by warning them that their
"vested rights" would be assailed next, if the Maine Law
was allowed to "rob them (the liquor dealers) of their
"property without remuneration," &c.c.! But, fortunately
enough, the slaveholders saw, long since, that their 'property
would be benefited by the prohibition of the hundreds
of "negro groggeries" epened around them, at which the
said "property" was made unit for profitable or peaceable
use; and therefore they desired the Maine Law, just at
they desired, and in fact, were the first to insist on The
"Sunday liquor law," passed several years ago! So that
experiment in the "raw head and bloody bones" cry of
"fanaticism" did not succeed, even with the aid of the
American's unauthorized and unexpected disclaimer in
behalf of those Whigs who helped to vote in the man whe
have voted the law through their branch of the Legislature. A glorious step forward has been taken—a step for
which millions of hearts elsewhere will thank God, while
taking courage!

The bill just passed by the House of Delegates has ye esperation of their efforts to thwart and defeat the right

which millions of hearts elsewhere will thank God, while taking courage!

The bill just passed by the House of Delegates has yat to go through the ordeal of the Senate. The Argus preclaims that it will be defeated; but we shall soon see what ground it had for its hope. The plan is submission to the popular vote, and enforcement in 1836 if the law should be confirmed by the people. This was not the wish of the chairman of the special committee, S. M. Cochran, Esquished who was the author of the original bill. He urged direct and unconditional legislation, although I have the best reasons for thinking that he anticipated the modified result now obtained. There will be the most desperate and userulous efforts made to defeat the measure in the Section. Nothing that "champagne and systers" can effect will be left undone to procure the selfish wish of the Rum interest—to say nothing of stronger appliances, as unknown to legislative history. But we shall soon keep against Might and Meanness.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—Probable Aduction.—The wife of Mr. Jenkinson, living in the sempart of the city, died on the 5th inst. leaving two children one about seven years and the other about seven meshs old. Mr. J. is a Protestant and his wife was a Catholic After his wife's death, Mr. J. broke up housekeeping and paid the board of his children at the house of a Mr. Margh, a Catholic. Having obtained another boarding place for he children, Mr. J. went to remove them, when he was to that he could not have them without the consent of the Bishop—that he had instructed him not to give them and the could not have the without the consent of the Bishop—that he had instructed him not to give them and the hiddren and went to get legal advise. In the mast time he saw Mr. C. Matthewson, who told him he would a with him and see if they could not get the children. They went together, but Mr. Murphy and wife still refused the let the children go, giving the same reason as before. They were about to take them away when Mr. Murphy struck is house and had Mr. Murphy arrested for an assault. He was up before the Court of Magistrates and fined SI said cost, from which decision he appealed. The children as now not to be found, and the father is told that the Bishop is to decide how and where his children shall be elicated.

The elleged frauls committed upon the pension office by Gen. Forg. Judges Vondersuith and Alderman Evans of ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE-Probable A

The elleged frauds committed upon the pension office Gen. Ford, Judge Vondersmith and Alderman Eva Lancaster, Pa., have extended over a space of a years, and the amount drawn daving that period few United States Treasury, will reach the sum of fifty